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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to destinations other than Canada* totalled $187 million in December 1986, 22 percent more than December 1985. Shipments of fresh citrus were up 31 percent and non-citrus fruit up 39 percent over the previous December. Canned and frozen fruit also showed gains. Sales of dried fruit showed a decline for the month, but for the fiscal year to date (October-December) are ahead of last year's pace. Fresh vegetable exports were two-thirds greater than last December, and frozen vegetable shipments up more than 50 percent. Wine sales more than doubled. Treenut shipments, however, are dramatically lower than a year ago, as tight supplies of almonds limited shipments to half of last year's level. In the coming months, almond shipments are expected to drop even more, lowering the total for all horticultural products. For the fiscal year to date offshore exports of all horticultural products totalled $695 million, 31 percent ahead of last year's pace.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha)=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--The United States and the European Community have reached an agreement settling their dispute on grain trade. The agreement, reached after intense negotiations on January 29, assures access for U.S. corn and sorghum into the Spanish market. In addition the EC agreed to lower import duties for a wide range of products during the period 1987-1990. Duty cuts of interest to exporters of horticultural products include:

Product	Former Duty	Reduced Duty	Qualification
	- - -(percent)- - - -		
Dehydrated onions	16	10	12,000 metric ton (tariff quota)
Avocados	8	4	(Dec.1-May 31)
Roasted nuts in containers < 1 kg.	16	12	
Grapefruit juice	15	12	
Cranberry juice	22	14	

The tariff cuts will take effect when the U.S.-EC agreement is published in the EC Official Journal, which is expected to occur sometime this month.

--Hong Kong has enacted new labeling regulations for prepackaged foods. Scheduled to be implemented on Aug. 9, 1987, the regulations establish new requirements for the labeling of prepackaged foods with respect to ingredients, shelf life, conditions of storage and use, weight and volume. Fresh fruits and vegetables and wines are exempt. Additional information on the labeling regulations can be obtained from the U.S. Agricultural Officer, American Consulate General, Box 30, APO San Francisco, CA 96659-0002.

--The Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Office recently published the list of products prohibited to be imported into Brazil. These prohibited items include virtually all categories of horticultural products. Despite this prohibition, Brazil generally allows limited imports of some horticultural products, especially for the Christmas season trade. Fresh apples and pears, raisins, inshell walnuts, dried garlic, hops and hop products accounted in total for over three-fourths of the $19 million worth of U.S. horticultural products exported to Brazil in 1986.

Citrus and Products

--Freezes in California and Arizona may reduce the pace of U.S. exports of lemons to Japan. In the 1985/86 crop year (August-July), Japan took 85 percent of all U.S. exports of lemons, totalling 110,692 tons, valued at $85.7 million. Although shipments to Japan in the first four months of the 1986/87 crop year were one-third greater than in the comparable period a year earlier, shipments for the remainder of the crop year now are expected to decline dramatically. Oranges were hurt to a lesser extent by the freeze although wind scarring up the fruit was experienced in some location. In the 1985/86 (November-October) crop year, U.S. shipments to Japan totalled 106,747 tons, valued at $65.4 million.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--The Swedish Government set Jan. 23, 1987 as the opening date for apple imports. In the 1985/86 (July-June) marketing year, the United States shipped 2,401 tons of apples to Sweden.

--The 1987 harvest of deciduous fruit and table grapes in the major Southern Hemisphere producing countries is forecast at 4.6 million tons, 18 percent more than last season. Crops in each country of apples and pears and table grapes are expected to be up from 1986. Total Southern Hemisphere production of apples and pears is forecast up 23 percent, and table grapes 18 percent. Complete supply and distribution tables can be found in the Statistical Section of this circular.

Vegetables

--A preliminary determination of dumping was made by Revenue Canada on whole, yellow onions arriving from the western United States. Onions exported to Canada after Jan. 12, 1987 are subject to a provisional duty equivalent to the estimated margin of dumping. A final determination of dumping or termination of proceedings will be made within 90 days of the preliminary determination.

--Frosts hit winter vegetable producing areas in Mexico on three successive nights in the last week of January. Temperatures fell below freezing in the Los Mochis and Guassave producing areas in Sinaloa. Reports indicate that the bloom on tomato plants, including cherry tomatoes, was damaged. Watermelons, peppers and beans also were affected. The squash crop reportedly sustained severe damage. As a result, production of tomatoes and watermelons is expected to be pushed back one to two weeks and the volume of squash, beans, and peppers shipped from these areas will be light.

Dried Fruit & Nuts

--The California Almond Growers Exchange, CAGE, has filed an unfair trade complaint against against India. The section 301 petition, a complaint by a U.S. producer that unfair trade practices by a foreign country are injuring the producer's sales, was filed with the U.S. Trade Representative, USTR, on Jan. 6, 1987. The petition alleges that India's licensing system, which severely restricts almond imports, violates the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

CAGE maintains that the quantity of almonds allowed to enter India is well below demand and that prelicensing sales figures indicate that the United States could be exporting substantially larger quantities of almonds to India. This claim is substantiated by the existence of a lucrative secondary market in India for the licenses. The Indian government argues that balance of payments constraints dictate that imports of items not vital to the development of the country must be limited. This consideration is provided for in the GATT regulations. However, CAGE argues that the regulations also state that restrictions of imports may be carried out only to the extent that no unnecessary damage is done to the commercial or economic interests of the exporting country. CAGE is petitioning the USTR to seek an open, nonrestrictive licensing system for almond imports in India, and that if this is not implemented that the United States retaliate by restricting imports of Indian cashews.

The USTR has until Feb. 19, 1987 to decide whether to initiate an investigation. If an investigation is begun, the USTR will have 12 months to give the President its recommendation for action to be taken against India. During the investigation the USTR will be soliciting input from the government of India and the U.S. public.

--Australian per capita tree nut consumption has risen 39 percent in the past six years. The U.S. Agriculture Counselor in Canberra reports per capita consumption of tree nuts has risen from 2.8 kilograms per person in 1980 to 3.9 kilograms in 1985. Australian tree nut imports have risen 59 percent from 19,645 metric tons, inshell basis, in 1980 to 31,146 tons, inshell basis, in 1985. Imports of nuts from the United States have increased 116 percent from 4,021 tons, inshell basis, in 1980 to 8,698 tons, inshell basis, in 1985. United States tree nut exports in 1985 were valued at $12.6 million.

AUSTRALIA: IMPORTS OF TREENUTS 1985

Item	Almonds	Walnuts	Filberts	Pistachios	Cashews	Brazil	Other
	--(Metric Tons, Inshell Equivalent)--						
Total:	5,157	5,424	3,100	376	14,684	1,912	489
United States	5,097	2,788	375	346	---	---	91
	---($1,000)---						
Total Value	10,961	8,015	5,227	2,182	20,464	2,097	2,201

--Damage to Turkey's 1986/87 filbert crop from the Chernoybl nuclear plant accident was minor. In August 1986, following the rejection of Turkish filberts by European importers for unacceptably high radiation levels, shipments of filberts from Turkey were halted and a quarantine instituted by the Turkish government. A testing procedure subsequently was instituted by the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority and the quarantine lifted on Sept. 29, 1986. At that time the following export guidelines were instituted:

* Samples with readings of 600 becquerels per kilogram or less can be exported without restrictions.
* Samples with readings of 601 to 2,000 becquerels can be exported if the country of destination allows entry.
* Samples with readings over 2,000 becquerels are to be purchased by Fiskobirlik (Union of Filbert Marketing Cooperatives) and destroyed.

The maximum level for entry into the EC is 600 becquerels per kilogram while the U.S. level of 10,000 picocuries per kilogram is equivalent to 370 becquerels per kilogram.

It appears that the Turkish testing program has, for the most part, been effective. Between October 1986 and January 1987 the British Department of Health tested 80 shipments of Turkish filberts for radioactive contamination; only four were rejected. The shipments rejected contained levels ranging between 692 and 1350 becquerels per kilogram. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has placed all food products from Turkey on their priority one testing list. As of Jan. 30, 1987, no filberts had been received or tested.

The Turkish Prime Minister and the Trade and Industry Minister have held news conferences to stress that shipments of all Turkish products are safe and that radiation levels meet EC standards. While recognizing that the country was hit by unprecedented levels of radioactivity, officials maintained that "... with regard to international safety levels there is nothing to worry about in Turkey." Trade sources in the U.K. report shipments of filberts from Turkey are keeping pace with past import levels and that prices are holding firm.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The 1986 Spanish wine vintage is estimated at 34.7 million hectoliters (917 million gallons), up nearly 9 percent from 1985 production. Spanish wine consumption has continued to decline due to increased competition from beer and soft drinks. These supply and demand conditions have aggravated a wine surplus problem which has existed in Spain since 1979. The Spanish government, to aid producers, purchases an average of 6.2 million HL (164 million gallons) of surplus, low-grade wine per year for distillation into alcohol. These programs have created costly alcohol stocks for the Spanish government.

The EC recently responded to the wine surplus problem by authorizing a preventive distillation program for Spanish table wine. Prices paid to producers under this program will be 15 percent higher than prices paid by the Spanish government in 1985. A significant rise in prices is expected in 1987 due to this EC intervention program.

EC MEDITERRANEAN PREFERENCE SCHEME TO BE REVISED

The European Community has unveiled proposed reforms of its special trade agreements with its Mediterranean neighbors. Recognizing the impact that the accession of Spain and Portugal will have on intra-Community trade, in particular on agricultural trade, on Oct. 21, 1986 the EC announced a formal consensus on a proposed package of major reforms of existing agreements with Mediterranean Third Countries (MTC). The apparent design is to maintain traditional export sales by the MTC's to the Community. 1/

An agreement on the specific concessions to be provided the MTC's was reached in April 1986, but discussions continued for six months, centered on Spain's contention that it should be compensated for the favorable arrangements being provided the MTC's, since many of the agricultural goods produced by the MTC's also are grown in Spain. Spain reportedly was interested in alterations to the Supplementary Trade Mechanism (STM), a system implemented by the Community as part of the enlargement process to monitor trade flows between Spain, Portugal and the EC-10. The purpose of the monitoring system is to keep EC-10 trade with Spain and Portugal in certain sensitive products within designated ceilings during the period of enlargement. In arguing against the current functioning of the STM, Spain contended that the licensing system, a part of the overall STM scheme, constituted an unwarranted and costly administrative burden on Spanish exporters and and the Spanish government.

In the end, Spanish negotiators received no concessions on the STM. Instead, the Commission committed itself to taking, "the necessary steps to resolve the practical problems arising from operation of the STM, while ensuring that Spanish exports are not treated less favorably than third country exports, whether they are preferential or not."

In exchange for Spain's acquiescence with regard to the STM issue, the Community granted a number of trade concessions to the Canary Islands, all affecting agricultural products.

An incomplete list of the Commission's proposals for tariff quotas for MTC's is contained in the accompanying table. For those products next to which the notation RQ is indicated, a reference quantity (as opposed to a tariff quota) has been applied. Less strict than quotas, reference quantities serve as benchmark import ceilings which the Community can increase whenever it decides market conditions are appropriate. Under the Community's new proposals, reference quantities generally have been applied to products judged less sensitive within the internal EC market. The tariff quotas and reference quantities were based on EC imports of products from various MTC's over the period 1980-1984.

1/ The Mediterranean third countries are Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Syria, Cyprus, Yugoslavia, Malta, Turkey and Lebanon.

For products to which no restrictions have been applied, the Community may, at its discretion, establish reference quantities or tariff quotas if exports by the MTC's are excessive.

Inasmuch as Spain and Portugal already have been granted duty reductions as part of their accession to the Community, any quota increases for MTC's would be of little benefit without corresponding duty decreases. Tariff rates for the MTC's therefore will be reduced when duties for Spain have declined to the point where they are equal to those of the MTC's. Duties for Spain and MTC's will decrease together until they finally reach zero. The new quotas will come into effect when EC duties for Spanish and MTC products are equal.

As indicated in Article 75 of the Enlargement Treaty, duties for a number of Spanish and Portuguese of fruit and vegetable products will be reduced in annual steps of 12.5 percent from 1986 through 1993. However, for most fresh fruits and vegetables including citrus, the sequence is as follows: 10 percent annual reductions from 1986-1989, a 25 percent reduction in 1990, a 15 percent reduction in 1991, and 4 percent annual reductions from 1992-1996. Most agricultural products from MTC's will arrive at a zero percent tariff quota products by 1993 or 1996.

Although the products listed in the table will receive preferential tariffs within quotas, certain products also may be assessed countervailing duties under the Community's reference price system for fruits and vegetables. However, for six products the Community is proposing to reduce the amount of the countervailing duty charge applied to MTC exports by adjusting the calculation of entry prices. At present, entry prices are calculated by subtracting transportation costs and non-preferential customs duties from the landed price of the product. As of 1990, a 16 percent reduction in the non-preferential duty will be applied in determining the entry price. MTC's and the products affected reportedly will be as follows: Morocco (tomatoes, oranges, clementines), Tunisia (oranges), Israel (oranges, clementines, mandarins, lemons), Turkey (lemons), and Cyprus (oranges, lemons, grapes). Spain and Portugal will obtain the 16 percent reduction in entry prices on all reference price products beginning in 1990 and 1991 respectively.

MTC reaction to the proposed scheme has been mixed. Although virtually all the MTC's have expressed some dissatisfaction with the proposed arrangements, most have entered into negotiations with the Community. In December, the EC Commission initialled agreements with Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey, and Israel, which will enter into force once formally signed by concerned parties. Implementation of the agreements with these countries and several other MTC's could occur as early as March 1, 1987.

Morocco is the only country which appears to have serious reservations about the EC's proposals. The Moroccans claim that droughts during the base period used in determining the quota amounts have resulted in a misrepresentation of normal trade patterns. Exports of oranges under the quota, they point out, represent only 56 percent of the amount they exported to the EC in 1976. The Moroccans have similar reservations about a number of other commodities falling under the Agreements, particularly orange juice. EC negotiations with Morocco could continue through 1987.

Representatives of COPA (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the Community) have expressed strong concern over the eventual effects of the proposed Mediterranean Agreements. They point out that the proposed Agreements would allow almost 600,000 tons of oranges into a Community market that already already internally produces approximately 4 million tons of oranges per year. COPA does not believe that the real effects of the Agreement will be seen until the early 1990's, when preferential tariff rates for Mediterranean products will approach or reach zero. As EC-10 imports of Spanish and Portuguese as well as Mediterranean preference products grow, COPA predicts significant increases in EC subsidization of exports of internally-produced competing products to rid itself of growing surpluses.

Report from Agricultural Counselor, U.S. Mission to the European Community, Brussels.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PROPOSED MEDITERRANEAN PREFERENCES
FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS 1/

Product	Country	Quantity		Season 2/
Cut flowers	Morocco	300 MT	TQ	
	Cyprus	50 MT	TQ	
	Jordan	50 MT	TQ	
	Israel	17,000 MT	RQ	
Iceberg Lettuce	Israel	250 MT	TQ	11/1 - 12/31
	Morocco	100 MT	TQ	11/1 - 12/31
	Cyprus	100 MT	TQ	11/1 - 12/31
Celery	Israel	800 MT	TQ	1/1 - 4/30
Dried onions	Egypt	4,900 MT	TQ	
	Syria	400 MT	RQ	
Dried garlic	Egypt	1,000 MT	TQ	
Avocados	Israel	31,000 MT	RQ	
	Cyprus	no limit		
	Morocco	no limit		
Oranges	Morocco	265,000 MT	TQ	
	Tunisia	28,000 MT	TQ	
	Egypt	7,000 MT	TQ	
	Israel	293,000 MT	TQ	
Tangerines	Morocco	110,000 MT	TQ	
	Israel	14,200 MT	TQ	
	Algeria	no limit		
	Egypt	no limit		
	Tunisia	no limit		

Footnotes at end of table.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PROPOSED MEDITERRANEAN PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS, CONTINUED 1/

Product	Country	Quantity	Season 2/
Lemons	Turkey	12,000 MT TQ	
	Israel	6,000 MT TQ	
	Egypt	no limit	
	Morocco	no limit	
	Tunisia	no limit	
Grapefruit	Israel	no limit	
	Morocco	no limit	
	Egypt	no limit	
	Lebanon	no limit	
Table grapes	Algeria	no limit	11/15 - 4/30
	Egypt	no limit	2/1 - 6/30
	Jordan	no limit	2/1 - 6/30
	Morocco	no limit	11/15 - 4/30
	Turkey	no limit	2/15 - 7/31
	Israel	2100 MT TQ	2/1 - 6/30
	Cyprus	7500 MT TQ*	6/8 - 8/8
Raisins	Cyprus	1,500 MT TQ	
Kiwifruit	Cyprus	200 MT RQ	
	Morocco	200 MT RQ	
	Israel	200 MT RQ	
Canned Tomatoes	Israel	2,800 MT TQ	
Orange juice	Israel	82,700 MT TQ	
	Morocco	9,600 MT TQ	
Grapefruit juice	Israel	90,600 MT RQ	
	Morocco	800 MT RQ	
Tomato juice	Israel	8,500 MT TQ	
Wine	Algeria	600,000 HL	
	Morocco	220,000 HL	
	Tunisia	370,000 HL	
	Yugoslavia	1,090,000 HL	
	Cyprus	87,000 HL	

MT indicates metric tons, HL hectoliters (26.42 gal), TQ tariff quota, and RQ reference quantity.
1/ Products and quotas subject to revision. List is not complete. 2/ Blank indicates no seasonal restriction.
* To be increased to 11,300 MT over 10 years.

JAPANESE WINE TRADE

Exports of U.S. wine to Japan in 1986 rose 22 percent in value and 9 percent in volume compared to 1985. Japanese interest in U.S. wines was spurred by reports of contaminated European wines, the weaker dollar and a major promotional effort undertaken by the California Wine Institute on behalf of the California wine growers. Although the demand for U.S. wines has increased, adverse publicity about tainted European wines has reduced overall consumption, so that Japan's total wine imports have declined.

Domestic Wine Production

Japanese wine production fell 11 percent between 1983 and 1985. This drop may be attributed to consumer preference for wines bottled abroad as well as the decrease in consumption.

Changes in Japanese wine tariffs in 1985, which reduced the difference in tariffs on bulk and bottled wine, as well as the recent appreciation of the yen, have made imported bottled wine more competitive in Japan. The scarcity of land in Japan prevents large increases in domestic wine production and causes Japanese wineries to rely heavily on imported wine and grape must.

Much domestic wine is made from table grapes which cannot be marketed fresh due to quality problems. The "Koshu" variety, a large, sweet, reisling-like grape, is most favored. Just over 25 percent of the wine bottled in Japan is made from domestic grapes while the rest is made either from imported grape must or bulk wine. The standard contract price for "Koshu" grapes in 1985 was 241 yen per kilogram ($0.45 per pound), more that 7 times the average California price for wine grapes. Due to the high prices, the Japanese government uses "administrative guidance" to ensure that wineries purchase domestic grapes. Traditionally, local wines are blended with imported wines; however, the recent publicity concerning diethylene glycol found in blended wine has created more interest in pure Japanese wine.

JAPAN: WINE PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS
(Million Liters)

YEAR	IMPORTS, BULK (A)	DOMESTIC, BOTTLED (B)	IMPORTS, BOTTLED (C)	TOTAL SUPPLY 1/ (B)+(C)
1978	14	47	8	55
1979	11	56	12	68
1980	13	51	11	62
1981	17	57	13	70
1982	20	67	14	81
1983	27	70	17	87
1984	26	67	20	87
1985	22	62	21	83

1/ Figures show trends only and are not exact
Source: Ministry of Finance

ESTIMATE OF MATERIALS USED IN JAPANESE WINE PRODUCTION
JAPANESE FISCAL YEARS 1980-1986
(1,000 liters)

YEAR	IMPORTED BULK WINE	WINE FROM DOMESTIC GRAPES	WINE FROM MUST AND RAISINS	TOTAL PRODUCTION
1980	15,700	13,500	21,500	50,700
1981	18,500	15,700	23,200	57,400
1982	21,000	18,800	27,300	67,100
1983	26,000	21,000	23,200	70,200
1984	27,500	13,700	25,600	66,800
1985	22,500	18,200	21,300	62,000

Sources: Imports-- Agricultural Office estimate adjusting Ministry of Finance's import statistics to maintain trends in blending ratios.
Wine from domestic grapes-- Agricultural Office estimate, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (one metric ton = 760 liters of wine).
Wine from grape must-- residual.
Total production-- Ministry of Finance. Statistics include still and sparkling wines, sweetened and unsweetened.

Marketing

Three large wineries dominate the Japanese market: Merician, owned by Sanraku; Suntory; and Mann's Wine, owned by Kikkoman. There are also about 200 small wineries in Japan; however, these wineries do not have the resources to compete with the major three.

There are no legal restrictions on importing wine; however, either a wholesale or a retail license is required to sell imported wine in Japan. Bottled wine is imported by domestic wineries, trading companies, wholesalers, large retailers, hotels, and restaurants.

Approximately 15,000 firms in Japan are licensed to handle wholesale liquor sales; however, several large, national firms dominate the market. These large firms sell through secondary and sometimes tertiary wholesalers to retail outlets. There are over 125,000 retail outlets licensed to sell domestic and imported liquor. These include liquor stores, department stores and, to a lesser extent, supermarkets.

Promotional Activities

Domestic wineries have extensive budgets for promoting their wine. These expenditures are highly effective since they are concentrated on a few brands, while advertising for imported wines is spread out over many brands. Trade contacts estimate that Japanese wineries spent $7.5 million on advertising in the first six months of 1984, compared to an estimated $1.5 million spent by importers and exporters of foreign wines.

Wine tastings and premium campaigns are important sales strategies for major Japanese wineries. Wine tastings often take place at major hotels or restaurants, with participants paying a fee to attend. Premiums such as wine glasses and corkscrews are commonly used as incentives in wine promotion. U.S. wineries must be willing to invest in sales promotion to succeed in the Japanese market since Japanese distributors see advertising and promotion as the responsibility of the winery. In some cases, importers also are investing in sales promotion.

Consumption Patterns

Japanese wine consumption grew through the 1970's and early 1980's but fell sharply in 1985 when reports of tainted European wines were widely publicized. Sales of wine for gifts were hard hit by the scandal. Wine sales began to recover in 1986. Although wine represents only 1 percent of total Japanese alcohol consumption, far behind sales of beer and sake, trade contacts expect continued growth in wine sales. Reasons for the increase in consumption include improvement in the quality of wines available on the market; the growing affluence of young, single women who represent a major market for wine; extensive advertising campaigns and; increased drinking alcoholic beverages as an accompaniment to the meal.

Japanese consumers prefer white wines, since they go well with seafood, an important part of the Japanese diet. Approximately 55-60 percent of the wine sold in Japan is white, while 20-30 percent is red and 10-20 percent is rose. The fastest growing market is young women, who represent 40 percent of total wine consumption. Middle-aged men also are an important market, accounting for over 30 percent of total consumption. Trade contacts estimate that about 60 percent of the wine sold in Japan is for home consumption. Bars, restaurants and other institutions represent about 30 percent of wine consumption, while sales in gift packs make up the remainder.

Consumption of imported wine differs however, with sales through both gift packs and restaurants as the most important marketing channels. One trade contact estimated that 45 percent of all imported wine is sold through restaurants, with 23 percent sold in gift packs.

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF BOTTLED WINE, TOP FIVE SUPPLIERS
CALENDAR YEARS 1981-1986
(Million Liters)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
France	5.81	6.25	7.21	8.42	9.59	8.30
Germany	4.99	5.33	6.51	6.81	5.90	2.50
United States	0.62	0.75	0.96	1.33	1.40	2.60
Italy	0.74	0.92	0.92	1.15	1.16	1.10
Australia	0.26	0.25	0.66	0.95	0.66	0.50
Other	0.69	0.95	0.88	1.06	2.43	2.00
Total	13.11	14.45	17.14	19.73	21.14	17.00

* Agricultural Office estimate
Source: Import Statistics, Ministry of Finance

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF BULK WINE, TOP FIVE SUPPLIERS
AND THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1981-1985
(Million Liters)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Yugoslavia	4.67	4.77	6.59	5.75	4.00
Spain	4.27	4.74	6.30	5.32	4.69
Bulgaria	3.70	5.23	5.84	5.81	4.52
Chile	1.23	1.53	2.67	2.71	2.20
Argentina	0.25	0.46	2.01	2.78	1.83
U.S.	0.06	0.02	0.14	0.11	0.07
Other	3.03	3.20	3.78	4.00	5.15
Total	17.21	19.95	27.33	26.48	22.46

Source: Import Statistics, Ministry of Finance

Trade

During the first eight months of 1986, the United States became Japan's second largest supplier of bottled wine. In addition, the increase in U.S. sales occurred as the result of a stronger yen as well as a major promotional campaign in Japan organized by the California Wine Institute.

The following factors should promote continued growth in demand for U.S. wine in Japan: California has an appealing image among Japan's younger generation; Japanese consumers enjoy the light taste of U.S. wines; and U.S. wine labels are easier to understand than those on European wines. Imports of bulk wine have fallen sharply with the decline in domestic wine bottling. Although wine consumption is currently on the rise in Japan, it is unlikely that bulk imports will regain the high reached in 1983. Increased competition from imported bottled wine and the recent emphasis on pure Japanese wine will likely prevent major increases in bulk wine imports.

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF GRAPE MUST
CALENDAR YEARS 1981-1985
(Million Liters)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Spain	2.01	3.25	3.42	3.30	2.72
Argentina	0.50	1.73	2.44	1.75	1.06
Malta	0.06	0.11	0.23	0.28	0.11
Chile	0.11	0.06	0.21	0.23	0.12
Cyprus	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.29	0.18
Total	2.69	5.26	6.45	5.85	4.19

Source: Import Statistics, Ministry of Finance

Japan also imports grape must used primarily in the production of lower cost domestic wines. Since each liter of concentrated grape must produces three to four liters of finished wine, and costs up to 40 percent less than imported bulk wines, grape must is an inexpensive alternative. All of Japan's grape must imports are supplied by developing countries since there is no duty incurred. Grape must from other sources is subject to a duty of 320 yen per liter. Grape must imports in 1985 and 1986 fell with the decline in domestic wine production.

The tariff rate on imported bulk wine is lower than that on bottled wine. The tariff on bottled wine is 30.4 percent with a minimum of 132.8 yen per liter while the tariff on bulk wine is 64 yen per liter. Bulk wine from developing countries enters Japan at just 24 yen per liter. Of the 44 million liters of wine imported in 1985, 52 percent was bulk wine; of this 87 percent was from countries such as Bulgaria and Yugoslavia that benefit from the lower tariff. More expensive wine has a lower percentage duty, benefitting suppliers of premium wines, and inhibiting exports of low-priced bottled wine from the United States.

Japan's restrictive tariff and tax systems for wine have come under pressure by the United States government. On Dec. 23, 1986, the government of Japan proposed to reduce tariff rates on wine and to abolish the ad valorem tax. Under this proposal, tariff rates will be reduced from 30.4 percent to 21.3 percent per liter. The minimum duty will be reduced from 132.8 to 93 yen per liter. In addition to the tariff changes, the government of Japan is proposing to abolish the 50 percent ad valorem tax on bottled wine with a selling price of 1080 yen or above. A single value added tax of 5 percent will be applied to domestic and imported wines alike. If passed by the parliament, the new tariff rates will be effective April 1, 1987 and the new tax on Jan. 1, 1988.

Japanese wine labeling laws are not acceptable by European or American standards. It has been alleged that Japanese wine labels do not reflect what is actually in the bottle. After tainted Austrian wine was found in a bottle which was labeled as domestic, consumers insisted upon stricter labeling regulations. The industry developed voluntary labeling guidelines early in 1986 to solve this problem. These new regulations help to standardize the labeling of wines with various percentages of domestic and imported grapes. All imported alcoholic beverages must have Japanese labels listing the name of the product, the alcohol content, sugar content, extract content, an indication that it contains an antioxidant if one is used, the importer's name and address, the country of origin and the metric volume. These labels usually are put on the bottle by the importer when it reaches Japan.

Quality, safety and health regulations in Japan also affect wine imports. Restrictions on the use of additives in wine are in some cases more stringent in Japan than in the United States. The Japanese government has set tolerance levels for more than 10 chemicals currently used in wine production. A certificate must be issued by a testing station registered with the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare for all wine imported into Japan.

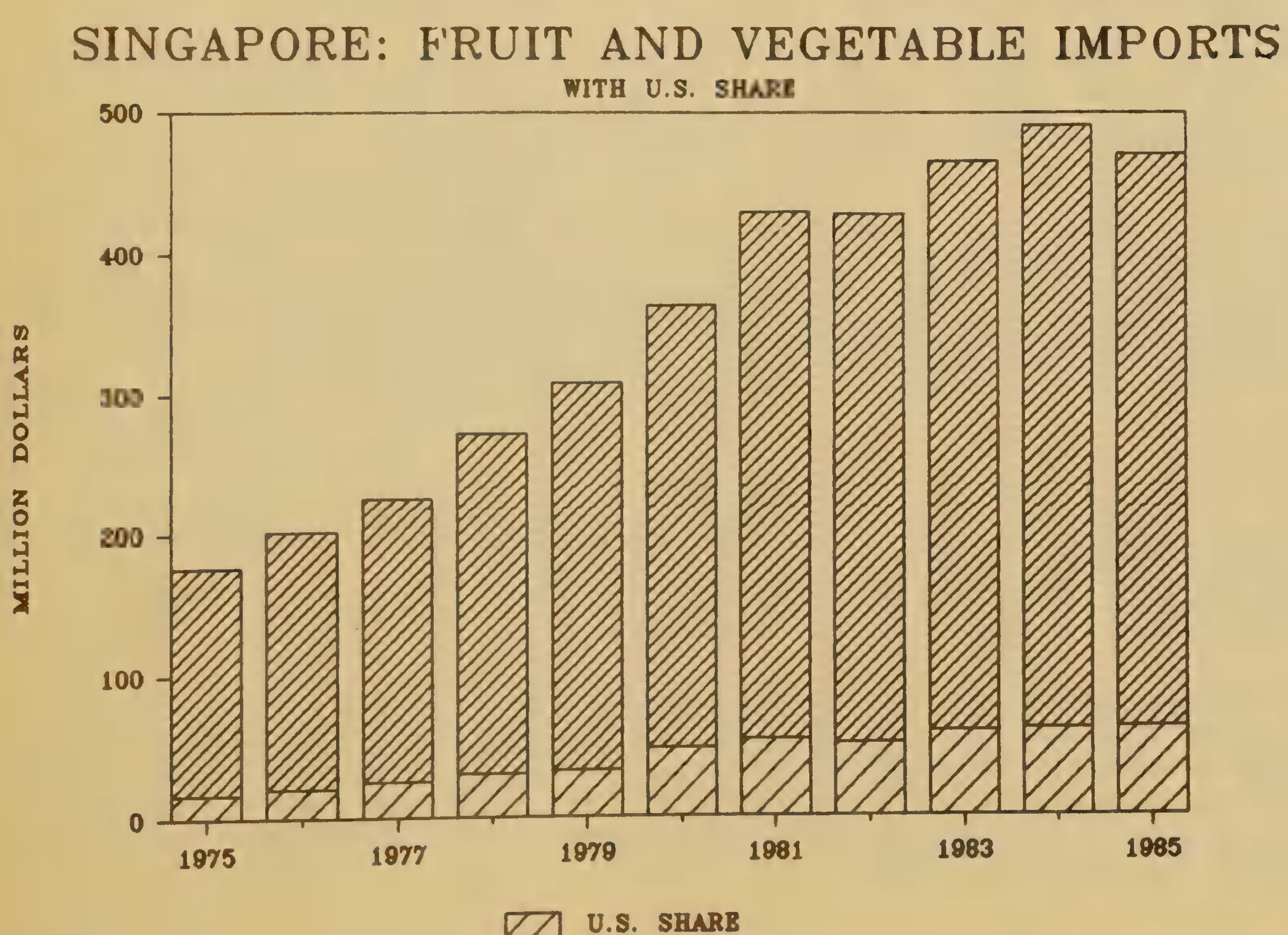
Leslie Berger (202)447-4620. Based in part on a report prepared by the Office of the Agricultural Counselor, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo.

SINGAPORE MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The value of Singapore's fruit and vegetable imports has increased 157 percent over the past ten years, from $159 million in 1975 to $408 million in 1985. The U.S. share of this market has increased from 11 percent in 1975 to 15 percent in 1985. This represents an increase in imports of U.S. horticultural products from $17 million in 1975 to $62 million in 1985.

With agricultural production limited to small quantities of pork and vegetables, Singapore offers a sizable market for food products. In 1985 Singaporeans spent $2.5 billion on food and drink. Household expenditure on these items has doubled in the past decade. Approximately one half of this $2.5 billion was spent on meals eaten outside of the home. While traditional, ethnic dishes still are predominately served in the home, western style restaurants and fast food establishments are extremely popular. With a long history of snacking and a tradition of bringing home food treats, there is a large market for processed snack foods and fruit. There are no barriers to the free entry of food items into Singapore.

Singapore lies just off the southern tip of Malaysia at the heart of the sea lanes linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the South China Sea. It is joined to Malaysia by road and rail. Singapore's port is rated as the world's second busiest--in terms of cargo turned over--with a vessel arriving or departing every 7 minutes. With the recent downturn in the world shipping industry, Singapore has expanded into other financial and business services.



SINGAPORE

Singapore is an important transshipment point, with two-thirds of all imports in 1984 being reexported. This must be kept in mind when analyzing the import data. In recent years some of the countries in the region, especially Malaysia, have encouraged direct shipment to their ports. Thus recent import figures for Singapore may appear to be stagnant or declining due to the decline in entrepot, although consumption in Singapore actually is increasing.

Per capita income in Singapore was $6,996 in 1985, the second highest in Asia after Japan. Between 1964 and 1984 GNP grew at annual rates of seven to ten percent. In 1985 however, the country recorded a decline of two percent. In 1986 the economy turned around and grew at a rate of 1.9 percent. The current population is 2.57 million, estimated to be increasing by one percent per year. There is an expatriate population of approximately 200,000 and a tourist flow of 3 million a year with an average stay of three days.

Competition to U.S. products comes from Australia, Israel and the EC. Both Australia and the EC are working to expand sales in the Pacific rim. Australia relies on extensive advertising, especially on television, while the EC employs export subsidies for many horticultural products shipped to the region. Recent events, however, have injured both of these supplier's positions. A dock workers' strike in Australia disrupted shipments to Singapore, further harming Australia's image as a reliable supplier. The Chernoybl accident created concern about the safety of products from Europe. For most products, Australia and New Zealand's Southern Hemisphere seasons creates a situation of complementary rather than competitive shipments with U.S. suppliers.

<u>Citrus</u>

Singapore imported 59,235 tons of citrus valued at $47.2 million in 1985. The United States was the leading supplier with 23,785 tons, valued at $22.5 million. The major competitors are Australia, Israel, Taiwan, China, and Malaysia. Oranges account for 88 percent of the market.

Although orange imports increased only six percent between 1980 and 1985, U.S. share rose 23 percent. Other suppliers in 1985 included Israel with 18 percent and Australia with 10 percent. Oranges are consumed either whole or as fresh-squeezed juice with a small number being used for jam or in baking. Reexports from Singapore have fallen off dramatically. The 1985 C.I.F. orange import unit values were U.S., $950/ton; Australia, $687/ton; Israel, $582/ton.

Singapore's grapefruit imports increased from 410 tons in 1980 to 503 tons in 1985. Domestic consumption has grown by 41 percent as reexports have declined from 24 percent of imports in 1980 to 13 percent in 1985. Israel was the leading supplier in 1985 with a 34 percent market share. The U.S. share was 21 percent. In 1985, C.I.F. grapefruit import unit values were U.S., $835/ton; Australia, $782/ton; and Israel, $758/ton.

Imports of lemons and limes into Singapore increased by 170 percent from 1,494 tons in 1980 to 4,057 tons in 1985. In 1985 Malaysia supplied 66 percent of the market, with shipments exclusively of limes. The United States supplied 6.8 percent, entirely lemons. The Singapore market for mandarins and tangerines is dominated by China and Taiwan, which supplied 98 percent of the 10,271 ton market in 1985.

Singapore: Orange Imports
Metric tons

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Total Quantity	44,290	52,067	50,368	46,211	45,202	44,404	
U.S. Share	43%	44%	32%	60%	55%	53%	
Reexported	10,883	9,945	8,661	7,686	7,865	7,717	
Consumed		34,037	42,122	41,707	38,525	37,337	36,687

SOURCE: Department of Statistics, Singapore

Noncitrus Fruit, Melons and Berries

Singapore imported 95,751 tons of noncitrus fruit, melons and berries in 1985, valued at $73.5 million. The United States supplied 18,797 tons of these imports, worth $23.5 million. Despite the higher cost, many Singaporeans prefer temperate fruits to tropical fruits. The market outlook for U.S. produced fruits and melons is good.

Singapore apple imports reached a high of 40,219 tons in 1982 and then declined to 29,895 tons in 1985. The United States supplied 42 percent of these imports in 1985, with New Zealand providing 22 percent, Australia 19 percent, and France 8 percent. Market leadership has been volatile. China, the major supplier in 1979 and 1980, is no longer present in the market, while Australia, the 1981 and 1982 leader, has dropped to third place. The United States will face increased competition with the entry of France into the market in 1985. The 1985 C.I.F. apple import unit value figures show New Zealand, $992/ton; United States, $929/ton; France, $662/ton; and Australia, $621/ton. Reexports of apples have declined 33 percent.

Imports of grapes increased steadily to an all-time high of 8,195 tons in 1985, up 64 percent from the 1980 level. U.S. shipments increased 27 percent, slower than the overall market growth. This resulted in a decline in the U.S. market share from a commanding 73 percent in 1980 to 56 percent in 1985. The major competitor has been Australia, which posted a 59 percent growth in sales and now supplies 34 percent of the market. Prices have remained stable while incomes have risen substantially, making grapes much more affordable and no longer a luxury item to be consumed only on special occasions. The 1985 C.I.F. grape import unit values were: United States, $1,833/ton; Australia, $1,654/ton; and Chile, $1,496/ton.

Singapore Apple Imports
Metric tons

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Total Quantity	32,654	36,185	40,219	33,049	33,192	29,895	
U.S. Share	22%	26%	22%	32%	37%	42%	
Reexported	12,675	10,296	10,575	9,668	10,112	8,460	
Consumed		19,979	25,889	29,644	23,381	23,080	21,435

SOURCE: Department of Statistics, Singapore

Imports into Singapore of fresh stone fruits increased 15 percent from 2,858 tons in 1980 to 3,295 tons in 1985. This group includes peaches, nectarines, cherries, prunes, plums, apricots, and other stone fruits. Prunes and plums account for the largest, but declining, share of these imports. Fresh stone fruits are available in Singapore for short periods at extremely high prices. In 1985, the United States supplied 33 percent of imports while Australia held a 59 percent share. Cherries appear to be an expanding market in which the United States historically has dominated.

Imports of pears, quinces, and similar fruits increased from 24,006 tons in 1980 to a high of 31,281 tons in 1984, but dropped to 22,932 tons in 1985. The U.S. share of this market is small and declining. The major suppliers in 1985 were China with 45 percent; Australia, 32 percent; Japan, 11 percent; Korea, 6 percent; and the United States, 1 percent. At a recent California Food Show, four new types of pears were introduced to the Singapore market, and all four received favorable responses.

Imports of melons other than watermelons increased from 1,762 tons in 1980 to 2,936 tons in 1985. The United States entered the market in 1983 and now holds a three percent market share. The major supplier is Malaysia with an 85 percent market share. The berry market grew from 64 tons in 1980 to 184 tons in 1985. The berries are extremely expensive with the U.S. product receiving top dollar of $4,827 per ton. The U.S. share of the market was 62 percent in 1985. Other major suppliers are Australia and New Zealand, each with approximately 15 percent.

Tropical Fruit

Tropical fruit imports into Singapore have increased by 72 percent from 70,319 tons in 1980 to 120,895 tons in 1985. They include pineapples, durians, longans, lychees, bananas, mangoes, guavas, mangosteens, avocados, dates, figs, and papayas. The U.S. is the major supplier of figs (mostly dried) as well as having a very small market share of the date, avocado, and papaya markets.

Fresh Vegetables

Imports of fresh vegetables into Singapore increased 31 percent from 160,855 tons in 1980 to 233,218 tons in 1985. U.S. market share has dropped from three percent or 5,051 tons in 1980 to 0.8 percent or 1,795 tons in 1985. Local production of vegetables in 1985 was 28,150 tons. The principal suppliers of fresh vegetables to Singapore are Malaysia, China, and Taiwan, and to a lesser extent Australia and India. Reexports in 1985 were 71,843 tons or 30 percent of imports. The quantity of vegetable imports retained for the Singapore market has increased 52 percent from 106,079 tons in 1980 to 161,459 tons in 1985.

The United States supplies a very small share of the asparagus, celery, lettuce, tomato, carrot, onion and potato imports in Singapore. The lower cost of and ethnic preference for the products grown by Singapore's neighbors assures their continued market dominance. Opportunities exist, however, for U.S. producers, especially of potatoes and onions. These items are supplied by Australia and the Netherlands, both of which face similar transport and production costs as do U.S. producers.

Tree Nuts

Imports of tree nuts more than tripled between 1980 and 1985, from 2,348 tons to 10,285 tons. However, the majority of this growth was in the cashew and "other nut" markets, where the United States has little or no market share. Total imports from the United States were 623 tons in 1985, a market share of six percent. The majority of Singapore tree nut imports are reexported. In 1985, 6,925 tons were reexported with only 3,360 tons being consumed in Singapore. Tree nuts are not very popular, with the preference being for the softer varieties such as cashews. The major U.S. tree nut export is almonds, both shelled and processed. Almond imports by Singapore have increased 84 percent from 326 tons in 1980 to 601 tons in 1985. The United States supplied 97 percent of the 1985 imports.

Fruit and Vegetable Juice

In 1985 Singapore imported just over 2.1 million gallons of fruit and vegetable juice, valued at $8.9 million. The United States was the major supplier with a 30 percent market share valued at $3.6 million. Juice imports expanded 147 percent from 1980 to 1985. Juice consumed mainly at hotels, restaurants and other places with refrigeration to store the juices after the container has been opened. The United States not only is the leading supplier, but also receives the highest price for its product. This indicates that Singaporeans are willing to pay for a high quality product.

Orange juice comprises 40 percent of the juice market with imports of 834,000 gallons in 1985. Consumption of orange juice has increased by 225 percent since 1980. The U.S. supplied 27 percent of these imports while Israel contributed 21 percent and Brazil 14 percent. The U.S. received top dollar in 1985 with a C.I.F. unit value of $8.56 per gallon while Brazil received $7.80 and Israel $3.80.

Grapefruit juice imports in 1985 were 120,000 gallons, valued at $449,000. The United States supplied 40 percent of the market. Pineapple juice imports in 1985 were 250,000 gallons valued at $612,000, a 53 percent decline from 1980. The quantity retained on the local market however, has increased 150 percent, from 46,000 gallons in 1980 to 115,000 gallons in 1985. Imports in 1985 were dominated by Malaysia with a 60 percent share; the United States held a seven percent share. Tomato juice imports have remained relatively stable with a gain of only seven percent between 1980 and 1985. The United States supplied 81 percent of the $382,000 market in 1985. In 1985 imports of non-specified and mixed juices were 223,000 gallons.

Canned Fruit

The Singapore market for canned fruit in syrup has been shrinking since 1980, reflecting changes in consumption patterns to other dessert products and to fresh fruit. Imports of fruits prepared other than in syrup have increased 70 percent between 1980 to 1985 and were worth over $7 million in 1985. Fruit mixtures are the largest category of canned fruit imports into Singapore. Imports of the product declined 29 percent from 2,887 tons in 1980 to 2,051 tons in 1985. The U.S. market share declined from 89 percent in 1980 to 65 percent in 1985. Imports from the U.S. were worth $1.5 million in 1985. The other suppliers were the Philippines with a 17 percent market share and Australia with 15 percent. The 1985 C.I.F. figures show the U.S. product at $1,145 per ton while the Philippine product was $809 per ton and the Australian product was $1,062 per ton.

Imports of canned peaches declined 38 percent from 1,932 tons in 1980 to 1,192 tons in 1985. The U.S. share of this market declined from 70 percent in 1980 to 50 percent in 1985. The other major supplier is Australia with a 40 percent market share. The 1985 C.I.F. figures for canned peaches were: U.S. $1,032/ton and Australia $766/ton.

Other Products

Singapore import statistics are incomplete for some other products important to the United States. One is frozen french fries, which have benefited from the boom in the fast food industry. U.S. exports of frozen french fries doubled from 1,309 tons in 1980 to 2,636 tons valued at $2 million in 1985. Exports of U.S. raisins also doubled, rising from 594 tons in 1980 to 1,232 tons in 1985.

Outlook

The outlook for the Singapore fruit and vegetable market is positive. The economy should continue to grow, in part aided by investment leaving Hong Kong. The trend to western-style foods is expected to continue. The health food industry is an area with great potential as Singaporeans become more health conscious, as reflected in the tremendous success of a recent government antismoking campaign. Health food sales doubled between 1985 and 1986 to $6 million. The food processing industry in Singapore is expected to grow, utilizing raw materials from Malaysia, Thailand and other agriculturally based countries in the region. U.S. products already have lost market share to the locally produced items. Future U.S. participation in this market will come from joint venture operations established in Singapore. U.S. Food shows in Singapore have been productive, as shown by the success of the California Department of Agriculture show in October, 1986.

John Toaspern (202)382-8876. Based in part on a series of reports from the Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Embassy, Singapore

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO SINGAPORE
(CALENDAR YEARS, QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT AS FOOTNOTED, VALUE IN $1,000)

COMMODITY	QUANTITY 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	VALUE 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
FRESH CITRUS	16,736	28,184	20,378	21,379	17,745	9,346	14,196	10,357	11,772	9,806
ORANGES, NES	15,160	26,157	18,733	19,970	16,312	8,479	13,241	9,544	10,976	8,921
TEMPLE ORANGES	675	471	433	94	538	268	209	194	47	321
CITRUS, NES	681	336	805	869	491	504	227	463	512	304
TANGERINES	17	777	18	175	34	14	274	10	106	27
FRESH NON-CITRUS	11,853	14,489	17,824	16,706	14,091	10,683	11,158	13,791	12,939	12,625
APPLES	8,136	10,757	12,351	11,914	9,241	4,951	6,614	7,134	6,784	5,730
GRAPES	3,123	2,924	3,740	3,689	3,791	4,964	3,635	4,677	4,920	5,485
PLUMS/PRUNES	338	411	1,465	734	685	462	465	1,520	831	916
MELONS	.	38	64	62	38	.	37	36	35	46
CANNED FRUIT	3,645	2,964	2,149	1,959	2,637	3,692	3,094	2,374	2,107	3,077
MIXTURES OF FRUIT	1,979	1,164	865	855	961	1,875	1,063	844	839	925
CHERRIES/MARASCHINO	227	148	147	144	344	249	243	260	258	695
FRUIT, NES	438	791	421	193	443	572	904	459	223	555
PEACHES/NECTARINES	689	438	345	468	425	538	342	297	406	354
CHERRIES, SWEET	38	72	50	98	164	65	123	88	147	242
DRIED FRUIT	1,398	1,465	1,404	1,765	2,145	2,459	2,328	2,006	2,469	2,999
RAISINS	680	579	636	1,232	1,194	1,433	952	923	1,653	1,651
PRUNES	616	742	695	475	858	828	1,055	881	652	1,093
FROZEN FRUIT	33	47	28	25	25	57	94	62	29	49
FRUIT JUICE	1,658	1,476	1,166	1,246	1,371	2,502	2,356	1,848	1,935	2,252
ORANGE	1,069	949	636	702	859	1,680	1,494	1,082	1,205	1,290
NON-CITRUS, NES	437	368	391	365	251	577	605	538	506	480
CITRUS, NES	54	70	58	131	154	63	99	100	118	247
OTHER FRUIT PREP.	170	148	213	200	112	255	207	291	214	256
FRESH VEGETABLES	3,691	4,720	1,559	1,844	1,910	1,303	1,781	570	538	649
CELERY	2,066	1,515	1,069	946	749	602	487	322	291	293
ONIONS	535	1,251	279	723	951	109	371	73	114	232
GARLIC	100	772	.	.	.	100	366	.	.	.
CANNED VEGETABLES	4,318	2,694	3,138	2,582	2,704	4,132	2,280	2,548	2,048	1,989
CORN	2,124	1,379	1,908	1,861	1,599	1,664	1,051	1,468	1,398	1,021
CATSUP & CHILE SAUC	978	505	373	189	276	950	469	311	148	234
VEGETABLES, NES	436	148	377	176	124	856	170	364	172	145
FROZEN VEGETABLES	2,673	2,466	3,193	3,132	3,766	2,221	1,974	2,622	2,504	3,173
POTATOES, FRENCH FR	1,893	1,776	2,673	2,636	3,174	1,448	1,295	2,081	2,037	2,499
VEGETABLES, NES	564	483	334	302	429	592	515	409	340	542
DEHYDRATED VEG.	530	414	838	461	681	582	463	940	465	707
POTATOES FLAKES	438	302	721	421	575	410	339	794	395	510
TREE NUTS	609	626	668	719	756	1,855	2,216	2,724	2,730	3,132
ALMONDS, SHELLED	316	360	360	417	497	832	1,187	1,426	1,252	1,788
ALMONDS, PREP/PRES	71	98	112	57	70	239	388	520	213	400
NUTS,N SHLD/RSTD,NS	12	31	41	130	61	70	69	202	752	359
NUTS/PREP/PRES, NSP	69	30	56	13	.	241	132	243	46	.
HOPS	113	140	112	84	104	413	241	124	218	263
NURSERY PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	20	18	37	83	104
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	147	109	82	57	128	561	504	349	236	641
STILL GRAPE WINES,	48	51	34	19	55	302	338	197	139	397
MISCELLANEOUS HORT	.	.	.	.	.	5,664	4,539	5,052	3,448	4,782
TOMATO JUICE	186	168	122	97	111	312	354	306	245	267
SAUCES, NES	44	79	151	74	126	81	117	261	155	239
TOTAL						45,744	47,487	45,731	43,771	46,547

NOTE: WHERE NO EXPORTS ARE SHOWN FOR A COMMODITY IT MAY NOT HAVE BEEN SEPERATELY CLASSIFIED AT THAT TIME
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND FRUIT AND VEG. JUICES REPORTED IN 1,000 GALLONS. JUICES ARE IN SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIV.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS. PREPARED BY FAS/H&TPD..

APPLES: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	YEAR	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS FRESH	PROCESSING
ARGENTINA	1984/85	922,400	0	216,203	400,000
	1985/86	593,900	0	140,000	230,000
	1986/87	1,000,000	0	280,000	400,000
AUSTRALIA	1984/85	352,000	0	29,000	119,000
	1985/86	290,000	0	24,000	105,000
	1986/87	341,000	0	26,000	118,000
CHILE	1984/85	450,000	0	202,862	75,000
	1985/86	530,000	0	312,000	100,000
	1986/87	560,000	0	310,000	120,000
NEW ZEALAND	1984/85	285,739	2,882	148,425	89,000
	1985/86	310,000	2,277	160,227	99,000
	1986/87	340,000	3,000	178,000	110,000
SOUTH AFRICA	1984/85	508,070	1,930	197,972	156,190
	1985/86	516,357	325	210,849	148,700
	1986/87	525,000	350	220,000	140,000
TOTAL	1984/86	2,518,209	4,812	794,462	842,190
	1985/86	2,240,257	2,602	847,076	682,700
	1986/87	2,766,000	3,350	1,014,000	888,000

1/ Harvest and marketing occur entirely during the second half of the split year shown. Thus 1986/87 refers to the crop harvested and marketed in 1987.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches.

February 1987

PEARS: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	YEAR 1/	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS FRESH	PROCESSING
ARGENTINA	1984/85	192,500	0	79,800	40,000
	1985/86	125,000	0	58,000	20,000
	1986/87	200,000	0	85,000	40,000
AUSTRALIA	1984/85	139,000	0	31,000	90,000
	1985/86	124,000	0	36,000	73,000
	1986/87	146,000	0	35,000	84,000
CHILE	1985/86	60,000	0	30,524	1,200
	1986/87	70,000	0	45,000	1,800
	1987/87	72,000	0	45,000	2,000
NEW ZEALAND	1984/85	12,844	360	2,550	3,500
	1985/86	13,500	84	2,946	3,684
	1986/87	14,000	500	3,250	4,000
SOUTH AFRICA	1984/85	147,993	0	48,361	77,625
	1985/86	140,907	0	46,792	66,365
	1986/87	150,000	0	47,500	70,000
TOTAL	1984/85	552,337	360	192,235	212,325
	1985/86	473,407	84	188,738	164,849
	1986/87	582,000	500	215,750	200,000

1/ Harvesting and marketing occur entirely during the second half of the split year shown. Thus 1986/87 refers to the crop harvested and marketed in 1987.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches

February 1987

PEACHES & NECTARINES: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	YEAR 1/	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS FRESH	PROCESSING
ARGENTINA	1985	287,400	54	5	90,000
	1986	209,000	1,500	0	90,000
	1987	190,000	0	0	75,000
AUSTRALIA	1985	65,300	0	0	48,376
	1986	66,000	0	0	51,800
	1987	68,000	0	0	48,300
CHILE	1985	155,000	0	34,000	20,000
	1986	165,000	0	42,000	20,000
	1987	185,000	0	45,000	25,000
NEW ZEALAND	1985	25,000	4	1,384	13,620
	1986	27,000	2	1,111	14,891
	1987	28,000	0	1,300	15,700
SOUTH AFRICA	1985	120,827	0	584	95,815
	1986	126,401	0	691	103,755
	1987	130,750	0	750	105,000
TOTAL	1985	653,527	58	40,968	267,811
	1986	593,401	0	43,802	280,446
	1987	601,750	0	47,050	269,000

1/Harvest occurs mostly in the year shown but begins in the prior year.

SOURCES: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attache.

February 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE GRAPES: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	YEAR 1/	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
ARGENTINA	1985	100,000	0	894
	1986	92,000	0	1,400
	1987	110,000	0	1,800
CHILE	1985	295,000	0	231,527
	1986	310,000	0	232,000
	1987	350,000	0	265,000
SOUTH AFRICA	1985	79,111	0	49,851
	1986	61,921	0	33,519
	1987	76,000	0	47,000
TOTAL	1985	474,111	0	282,272
	1986	463,921	0	266,919
	1987	536,000	0	313,800

1/ Harvest occurs mostly in the year shown but begins in the prior year.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches

February 1987

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.........(JUL)	24,273	33,990	78,342	103,869	152,792
CANADA.............	1,273	2,617	12,163	17,527	25,202
EC-TWELVE..........	1,499	937	3,928	4,551	12,046
UNITED KINGDOM...	909	647	3,061	3,532	8,753
IRELAND..........	43	10	306	370	1,418
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	816	3,009	3,038	8,958	9,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,907	15,239	43,634	48,584	78,300
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	6,321	10,301	15,815	28,509	30,065
HONG KONG........	2,946	2,674	11,417	8,360	22,920
SINGAPORE........	1,171	773	7,371	5,254	11,358
MALAYSIA.........	952	679	4,926	2,518	8,179
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5,981	8,664	7,247	14,090	13,634
SAUDI ARABIA.....	4,891	8,153	4,896	11,975	8,284
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	1,072	338	1,934	1,315	4,359
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2,341	2,798	7,152	7,594	10,852
COLOMBIA.........	1,028	357	3,484	1,231	4,441
PANAMA...........	605	1,142	1,952	2,450	3,052
MEXICO...........	196	81	640	339	1,838
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	435	723	1,498	2,554	3,334
OTHER.............	22	4	181	11	325
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	127	195	378	551	5,482
CANADA.............	82	75	278	249	1,273
EC-TWELVE..........	9	11	31	41	1,706
FRANCE...........	.	.	.	2	894
UNITED KINGDOM...	9	11	31	38	447
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	.	.	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	20	298
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36	109	58	241	2,176
JAPAN............	33	108	43	238	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	18
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	9	.	10
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	56	43	10,797	9,827	10,797
CANADA.............	27	17	8,642	6,647	8,642
EC-TWELVE..........	6	17	264	604	264
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	77	141	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	8	1,743	2,363	1,743
JAPAN............	.	8	1,671	2,229	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	.	34	47	34
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	1	3	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	1	36	22	36
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	1	12	6,511	10,257	6,568
CANADA.............	.	12	2,945	3,170	2,934
EC-TWELVE..........	.	.	444	1,566	444
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	20	262	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	3,062	5,228	3,072
JAPAN............	.	.	1,610	3,308	1,620
HONG KONG........	.	.	1,243	1,671	1,243
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	6	3	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	30	26	30
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	6	1	[illegible]
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	11,514	14,466	56,778	69,253	269,592
CANADA.............	2,212	2,485	9,273	9,308	26,675
EC-TWELVE..........	5,383	8,516	23,899	30,177	78,840
FRANCE...........	3,006	3,888	12,934	14,828	44,586
NETHERLANDS......	1,535	1,711	6,046	8,773	20,410
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	239	359	825	1,095	2,512
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,639	2,914	22,737	28,258	161,480
JAPAN............	3,310	2,266	21,976	25,835	152,341
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	192	.	405	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	1	11	24
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	.	3
OTHER.............	41	.	41	.	57
LEMONS.........(AUG)	7,959	9,649	44,381	59,570	130,090
CANADA.............	1,212	1,152	3,076	3,549	8,932
EC-TWELVE..........	.	444	.	1,539	1,335
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	34	35	160	657
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,747	7,996	41,228	54,299	118,605
JAPAN............	6,184	7,174	39,032	51,132	110,692
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	23	35	23	549
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	.	9
LIMES..........(APR)	503	404	2,021	1,646	2,721
CANADA.............	441	155	1,726	969	2,397
EC-TWELVE..........	40	232	121	650	149
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	6	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	16	31	21	32
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	22	.	22	.	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	121	.	121
ORANGES.......(NOV)	19,445	22,029	41,121	50,076	394,262
CANADA.............	9,748	9,528	17,909	22,584	112,225
EC-TWELVE..........	68	698	137	1,133	6,718
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	36	42	50	1,560
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,584	11,720	22,941	26,258	273,134
HONG KONG........	5,437	7,570	13,479	14,958	125,803
JAPAN............	1,458	1,997	4,606	7,929	108,734
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	15
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	44	72	47	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	3	17	3	49
OTHER.............	[illegible]	.	2	.	2
GRAPES.........(JUN)	6,439	10,134	85,801	90,100	104,198
CANADA.............	2,030	2,364	56,466	48,607	64,870
EC-TWELVE..........	75	590	354	3,373	675
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	425	928	898	1,869	1,389
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,188	3,631	23,728	31,022	31,451
HONG KONG........	930	378	13,867	9,745	18,129
SINGAPORE........	190	329	3,639	3,544	3,886
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	674	2,301	2,351	11,402	3,733
JAPAN............	193	501	1,570	3,060	3,331
MID. EAST & N. AFR	233	201	480	463	496
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1,359	2,144	3,267	3,934	4,300
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	127	275	577	780	970
OTHER.............	4	.	32	1	48
PEARS..........(JUL)	5,719	5,738	17,875	25,178	29,689
CANADA.............	1,044	1,155	9,807	10,956	14,749
EC-TWELVE..........	345	254	394	408	611
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,712	2,629	2,930	6,195	5,707
SWEDEN...........	1,249	2,483	2,348	5,440	4,897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	125	76	481	540	721
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,868	1,060	2,368	3,835	4,389
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,471	957	1,471	2,594	2,543
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	339	66	660	975	1,448
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	581	503	1,754	3,084	3,279
MEXICO...........	266	213	1,025	655	2,248
PANAMA...........	179	218	425	455	704
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	42	60	133	159	205
OTHER.............	2	.	18	.	27
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	33	61	19,955	23,630	19,955
CANADA.............	21	56	10,447	12,502	10,447
EC-TWELVE..........	.	.	272	843	272
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	170	641	170
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	8,585	9,269	8,585
HONG KONG........	.	.	6,643	7,056	6,643
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	55	16	55
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	4	347	326	347
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	2	78	32	78
OTHER.............	.	.	1	.	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	1,042	891	2,588	1,680	7,905
CANADA.............	69	119	323	539	1,245
EC-TWELVE..........	598	492	1,306	730	2,964
NETHERLANDS......	398	464	852	577	1,838
GERMANY, FED. REP	100	27	157	110	595
UNITED KINGDOM...	82	.	229	.	349
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	171	156	245	171	1,057
SWEDEN...........	78	129	90	129	481
FINLAND..........	93	27	105	42	242
AUSTRIA..........	.	.	51	.	199
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	.	.	134
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	204	124	706	232	2,616
JAPAN............	112	97	573	201	2,200
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	7	.	19
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	0	8	4
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	37	13	180	131	372
CANADA.............	.	9	12	32	43
EC-TWELVE..........	.	.	23	11	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	9	10	24
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	3	60	45	129
JAPAN............	1	2	18	16	48
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	16	.	16	.	33
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	14	.	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	48	26	97
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	27	17	55
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	2	.	[illegible]	.	18
KUWAIT...........	.	.	10	[illegible]	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	14	.	23	4	30
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	1	5	2	[illegible]
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	6
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	161	137	801	1,272	2,138
CANADA.............	11	.	[illegible]	38	101
EC-TWELVE..........	.	2	37	42	56
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	33	.	87	15	132
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	96	126	446	1,047	1,588
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	15	68	122	319	649
HONG KONG........	79	30	207	277	403
SINGAPORE........	.	[illegible]	42	145	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	3	37	33	57
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	4	51	29	97
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	2	55	69	106
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	193	242	1,184	1,568	2,155
CANADA.............	1	81	116	621	180
EC-TWELVE..........	2	15	84	51	123
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	52	35	77

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(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, SW& (CONT)					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	167	136	869	772	1,646
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	48	58	527	280	853
JAPAN............	93	36	245	365	556
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	10	38	80	93
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	.	19	7	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
PEACHES.......(JUN)	1,153	925	6,990	10,773	14,107
CANADA...........	190	287	2,241	1,878	3,269
EC-TWELVE........	13	36	164	224	244
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	2	611	398	1,042
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	853	445	3,179	7,335	8,157
JAPAN............	759	326	1,964	5,565	6,407
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	85	238	291	442
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	64	28	493	485	812
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	[illegible]	64	130	140
OTHER............	.	33	.	33	.
PEARS.........(JUN)	52	64	409	791	775
CANADA...........	3	4	25	11	38
EC-TWELVE........	7	11	30	56	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	[illegible]	14	146	373	237
SWEDEN...........	3	.	60	214	121
NORWAY...........	.	14	83	144	108
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	4	81	140	206
JAPAN............	2	[illegible]	31	35	97
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	13	.	17	4	31
SINGAPORE........	1	2	7	25	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	2	69	57	146
SAUDI ARABIA.....	[illegible]	.	44	29	109
KUWAIT...........	.	.	14	23	18
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	17	41	92	59
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	12	16	62	37
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	483	1,042	7,331	10,071	7,331
CANADA...........	276	307	4,006	4,744	4,006
EC-TWELVE........	131	529	1,251	1,415	1,251
NETHERLANDS......	70	117	627	741	627
GERMANY, FED. REP	56	381	318	531	318
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	168	484	340	484
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	15	893	3,264	893
JAPAN............	.	.	604	386	604
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	510	54	510
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	26	8	56	48	56
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	19	10	130	203	130
OTHER............	.	.	.	[illegible]	.
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,225	1,825	9,748	11,363	17,129
CANADA...........	404	290	2,685	1,958	4,313
EC-TWELVE........	34	153	185	435	390
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	24	42	342	721	765
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	426	905	4,340	6,109	7,867
JAPAN............	248	325	1,235	1,816	3,246
HONG KONG........	53	391	1,363	1,846	2,157
SINGAPORE........	33	5	657	741	877
MID. EAST & N. AFR	106	174	603	523	1,113
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	156	206	979	1,045	1,699
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	73	54	611	556	978
OTHER............	1	.	3	17	4
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	8,524	6,658	34,834	40,710	71,873
CANADA...........	142	148	2,271	1,511	3,472
EC-TWELVE........	2,097	2,637	9,456	15,468	24,548
UNITED KINGDOM...	460	781	3,206	5,649	10,613
GERMANY, FED. REP	350	879	2,220	3,857	5,019
NETHERLANDS......	900	406	1,958	1,735	3,893
DENMARK..........	183	415	1,488	3,191	3,428
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	658	301	5,424	6,362	9,306
SWEDEN...........	409	135	2,765	3,117	4,777
NORWAY...........	171	20	1,240	1,381	1,943
FINLAND..........	12	93	1,087	1,527	1,851
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,275	3,222	14,637	14,757	29,509
JAPAN............	3,601	2,194	10,081	10,160	20,736
MID. EAST & N. AFR	109	185	1,087	620	2,078
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	110	139	1,499	1,742	2,217
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	47	25	240	250	515
OTHER............	87	.	220	.	227
PRUNES........(AUG)	3,352	3,680	21,766	27,174	48,250
CANADA...........	254	258	1,101	1,499	2,713
EC-TWELVE........	1,819	1,949	10,647	13,480	25,424
ITALY............	792	698	4,336	3,687	8,570
GERMANY, FED. REP	588	416	2,424	3,157	6,270
UNITED KINGDOM...	120	279	944	980	3,145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	254	245	3,678	3,958	6,645
SWEDEN...........	78	85	1,184	1,466	2,399
FINLAND..........	28	18	1,547	1,450	2,055
NORWAY...........	106	111	586	733	1,245
SWITZERLAND......	37	31	276	163	691
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	687	741	4,408	5,951	10,329
JAPAN............	425	533	3,156	4,189	7,022
MID. EAST & N. AFR	73	208	243	779	741

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	234	217	1,444	1,246	1,988
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	30	63	239	262	384
OTHER............	.	.	7	.	25
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	99	133	99	133	1,587
CANADA...........	17	3	17	3	81
EC-TWELVE........	.	18	.	18	517
FRANCE...........	.	18	.	18	418
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	.	12	.	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	37	399
JAPAN............	7	33	7	33	286
HONG KONG........	0	0	0	0	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	57	62	57	62	347
SAUDI ARABIA.....	43	22	43	22	178
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	6	68
KUWAIT...........	3	5	3	5	43
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	12	4	12	181
NETHL. ANTILLES..	1	5	1	5	103
LW & WW ISLANDS..	.	.	.	.	21
BARBADOS.........	.	6	.	6	19
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	367	313	367	313	3,535
CANADA...........	101	90	101	90	625
EC-TWELVE........	86	39	86	39	1,075
FRANCE...........	[illegible]	39	86	39	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	1	.	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	47	21	47	21	633
JAPAN............	31	.	31	.	245
HONG KONG........	9	1	[illegible]	1	105
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	0	5	0	5	82
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	7	66
MID. EAST & N. AFR	114	126	114	126	835
SAUDI ARABIA.....	81	41	81	41	395
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	11	40	11	40	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	0	.	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	34	18	34	291
OTHER............	.	3	.	3	24
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	76	116	76	116	1,938
CANADA...........	44	44	44	44	394
EC-TWELVE........	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	0	1	0	1	102
NETHERLANDS......	.	0	.	0	100
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	1	.	1	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	12	7	12	84
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	57	16	57	1,173
JAPAN............	16	50	16	50	1,143
MID. EAST & N. AFR	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	.	51
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	3
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	1	0	1	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	863	1,028	863	1,028	9,578
CANADA...........	459	511	459	511	3,682
EC-TWELVE........	83	235	83	235	2,323
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	109	13	109	875
NETHERLANDS......	10	30	10	30	715
UNITED KINGDOM...	19	36	19	36	353
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	38	79	38	79	909
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	64	113	64	113	1,542
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	35	39	35	39	499
HONG KONG........	12	21	12	21	248
JAPAN............	.	13	.	13	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	191	55	191	55	566
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	25	21	25	21	370
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	[illegible]	13	3	13	181
OTHER............	0	.	0	.	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	8	72	8	72	2,201
CANADA...........	2	29	2	29	312
EC-TWELVE........	.	2	.	2	101
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	17	0	17	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	22	2	22	1,406
JAPAN............	2	17	2	17	1,219
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	4
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	[illegible]	2	3	2	51
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	15
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	265	238	265	238	3,611
CANADA...........	30	.	30	.	190
EC-TWELVE........	.	44	.	44	301
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	[illegible]	44	2	44	215
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	165	137	165	137	2,263
MALAYSIA.........	52	57	52	57	721
SINGAPORE........	45	49	45	49	449
JAPAN............	10	26	10	26	402
HONG KONG........	21	3	21	3	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR	53	.	53	.	353
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	1	7	1	34
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	8	12	[illegible]	12	226

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	28
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	4	[illegible]	6	13	5,087
CANADA............	1	6	3	10	1,946
EC-TWELVE.........	.	0	.	0	447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	2	.	191
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	.	1	2,398
JAPAN.............	.	.	.	1	2,257
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	101
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	1	.	3
OTHER.............	.	1	.	1	.
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	16,634	10,159	36,925	30,072	148,161
CANADA............	15,947	9,159	34,667	26,651	131,614
EC-TWELVE.........	359	304	531	865	2,868
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	22	28	98	43	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	105	448	916	1,787	10,889
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	62	34	185	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	.	144	33	480
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	146	158	433	508	1,774
OTHER.............	32	.	103	.	163
ONION.........(OCT)	5,398	6,185	15,214	23,528	66,261
CANADA............	3,286	4,059	7,434	10,523	28,775
EC-TWELVE.........	50	180	61	297	2,218
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	.	9	.	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,243	1,329	5,523	11,209	31,208
JAPAN.............	161	528	1,067	3,817	19,228
HONG KONG.........	689	648	2,803	2,351	6,096
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	79	58	455	4,283	3,817
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	54	.	54	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	657	464	1,889	1,203	2,615
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	76	76	147	192	678
OTHER.............	77	22	151	50	394
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	1,815	1,547	4,506	3,612	34,048
CANADA............	1,600	1,321	3,541	2,912	29,560
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	.	54	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	20	14	100
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	7	292	86	501
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	32	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	124	152	543	333	3,151
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	35	67	90	181	708
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	3
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	267	38	325	362	6,425
CANADA............	249	16	249	35	5,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	22	40	22	95
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	100
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	35	779
MEXICO............	.	.	.	35	697
HONDURAS..........	.	.	.	.	82
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	.	36	271	373
TOMATOES......(OCT)	7,109	5,779	17,823	19,249	57,782
CANADA............	7,024	5,715	17,329	17,862	54,773
EC-TWELVE.........	.	11	1	37	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	1	.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	16	277	233	2,532
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	41	.	95	3	157
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	36	37	100	114	282
OTHER.............	7	.	19	.	35
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	5,300	6,649	28,390	34,953	70,042
CANADA............	18	14	169	294	935
EC-TWELVE.........	1,623	2,068	12,477	13,847	28,572
GERMANY, FED. REP	719	1,458	4,289	6,183	11,577
UNITED KINGDOM...	281	363	4,985	3,857	9,582
FRANCE............	395	142	2,278	2,908	5,576
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	805	261	3,273	3,588	8,041
SWITZERLAND......	530	142	2,000	2,463	4,859
SWEDEN............	243	103	919	778	2,401
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,475	4,048	11,321	16,027	29,799
JAPAN.............	1,702	2,851	6,867	11,850	19,117
HONG KONG.........	426	542	1,084	1,284	4,057
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	146	401	1,364	1,695	3,124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	106	23	253	177	659
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	265	159	760	661	1,514
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	8	77	138	360	519
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	2
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	165	390	1,320	1,835	2,660
CANADA............	36	168	448	700	944
EC-TWELVE.........	.	3	19	34	28
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	1	29
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	61	109	627	662	1,246
JAPAN.............	31	52	339	298	680
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	28	22	184	201	353
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	20	64	177	116
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	13	48	64	151	139

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	33	42	88	110	152
OTHER.............	.	.	7	.	7
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	733	611	4,137	2,672	7,773
CANADA............	275	211	914	1,283	1,969
EC-TWELVE.........	.	63	37	68	94
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	[illegible]	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	390	305	3,000	1,073	5,295
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	385	289	2,722	820	4,675
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	24	59	138	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	[illegible]	28
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	42	7	112	101	270
OTHER.............	10	.	10	.	10
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	2,859	3,420	16,297	18,852	41,685
CANADA............	211	85	966	670	3,634
EC-TWELVE.........	260	453	1,874	2,219	4,180
UNITED KINGDOM...	248	288	1,376	1,849	3,200
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	166	289	201	592
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	81	58	236	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,252	2,756	13,178	15,360	32,884
JAPAN.............	1,573	2,475	10,466	13,049	27,744
AUSTRALIA.........	659	279	2,395	2,086	4,631
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	3	29	130	145
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	120	23	138	26	287
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	19	52	210	180
OTHER.............	2	.	2	.	2
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	4,469	7,644	29,470	41,679	65,699
CANADA............	42	77	172	416	343
EC-TWELVE.........	12	.	246	15	282
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	101	2	101	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,335	7,321	28,413	40,500	63,963
JAPAN.............	3,919	6,362	24,574	35,046	55,218
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	114	402	130	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	22	7	54	46	135
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	15	171	457	475
OTHER.............	.	9	10	14	20
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	224	381	2,388	4,921	2,388
CANADA............	65	59	600	922	600
EC-TWELVE.........	57	61	823	1,706	823
UNITED KINGDOM...	26	17	308	1,006	308
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	.	300	433	300
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	33	22	186	237	186
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	36	287	458	287
AUSTRALIA.........	[illegible]	30	170	309	170
JAPAN.............	11	1	84	116	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	2	80	118	80
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	41	177	323	1,379	323
VENEZUELA.........	.	.	253	.	253
MEXICO............	39	.	42	3	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	19	47	29	47
OTHER.............	.	6	41	73	41
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,251	1,402	15,353	14,850	15,353
CANADA............	119	184	2,189	1,462	2,189
EC-TWELVE.........	660	759	7,454	7,386	7,454
UNITED KINGDOM...	231	278	2,895	3,095	2,895
GERMANY, FED. REP	249	256	2,164	2,422	2,164
NETHERLANDS......	23	100	1,008	628	1,008
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	205	172	1,776	1,732	1,776
SWITZERLAND......	101	30	708	497	708
SWEDEN............	43	77	575	609	575
NORWAY............	23	29	267	345	267
FINLAND...........	38	37	216	253	216
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	234	259	3,490	3,906	3,490
JAPAN.............	129	143	1,936	2,518	1,936
AUSTRALIA.........	58	102	1,137	1,141	1,137
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	1	39	41	39
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	6	191	135	191
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	20	123	114	123
OTHER.............	20	.	92	75	92
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	522	2,533	1,764	4,895	13,423
CANADA............	11	146	130	251	534
EC-TWELVE.........	10	280	64	697	786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	87	22	124	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	482	1,995	1,548	3,731	11,723
JAPAN.............	447	1,794	1,322	3,277	10,448
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	7	.	11	29
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	18	.	68	211
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	.	12	8
POTATO/DRD/DEH(OCT)	219	300	847	1,305	3,615
CANADA............	161	253	375	923	2,388
EC-TWELVE.........	6	.	[illegible]	145	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	18	123
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	19	364	112	763
JAPAN.............	51	11	281	77	505
PHILIPPINES......	.	.	61	4	158
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	8	55	81	99
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	[illegible]	.	7	53
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	16	45	18	51

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	366	325	2,816	1,686	4,754
CANADA	29	36	357	329	584
EC-TWELVE	4	.	212	8	700
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	114	.	304
FRANCE	.	.	19	.	193
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	.	71	83	233
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	55	302	105	630
ISRAEL	.	.	52	.	157
KUWAIT	9	16	108	16	156
SAUDI ARABIA	.	39	72	89	140
JORDAN	.	.	70	.	130
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	33	113	407	233	514
MEXICO	20	112	330	219	408
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	1	14	6	20
OTHER	272	120	1,452	922	1,983
INDIA	272	120	1,446	922	1,958
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	15	55	190	220	678
CANADA	2	20	60	137	197
EC-TWELVE	3	10	105	49	356
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	88	19	257
NETHERLANDS	.	.	9	.	50
GERMANY, FED. REP	2	.	6	.	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	17	12	23	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	.	3	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	1	7
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	9	7	10	7	61
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	1	.	1
OTHER	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	1,462	2,944	37,699	40,049	42,689
CANADA	263	330	2,028	1,428	2,622
EC-TWELVE	816	1,496	27,676	31,901	28,990
GERMANY, FED. REP	377	90	9,514	11,239	9,897
SPAIN	393	153	8,043	8,302	8,542
ITALY	19	318	3,738	4,291	3,833
NETHERLANDS	21	899	3,162	6,081	3,256
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,622	1,552	1,671
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16	132	341	858	662
MID. EAST & N. AFR	80	90	236	159	617
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	284	874	5,782	4,079	8,108
MEXICO	251	644	5,040	2,308	7,343
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	22	13	53	18
OTHER	.	.	.	19	0
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	60	103	242	280	1,236
CANADA	.	.	36	6	286
EC-TWELVE	8	5	30	62	375
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	30	282
FRANCE	0	.	0	12	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	2	20	19	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	79	97	148	288
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	9	18	40	137
HONG KONG	1	69	38	84	84
AUSTRALIA	12	.	23	6	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	15	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	2	33	7	126
MEXICO	.	.	33	2	119
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	.	0
OTHER	14	15	27	24	101
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	12,666	4,459	76,378	40,923	136,312
CANADA	161	558	1,731	3,337	2,581
EC-TWELVE	4,260	1,292	38,670	20,162	68,432
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,106	477	22,210	10,177	37,843
FRANCE	595	82	5,977	3,721	9,987
UNITED KINGDOM	642	366	4,934	2,490	7,998
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	628	413	7,378	5,180	10,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,846	1,719	9,373	10,635	20,096
JAPAN	1,491	1,336	6,976	8,551	15,322
AUSTRALIA	162	90	1,029	915	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	616	355	3,365	855	5,333
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	222	83	1,082	366	1,398
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	19	26	27	31
OTHER	4,931	19	14,754	361	27,866
USSR	4,898	.	14,224	.	26,671
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	13	67	167	224	700
CANADA	12	39	86	121	411
EC-TWELVE	.	18	45	69	190
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	18	20	18	94
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	18	26	49
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	7	18	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	6	34	28	48
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	.	2	0	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	3	.	5	40
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	559	597	5,454	5,998	7,984
CANADA	66	53	385	550	682
EC-TWELVE	153	99	3,477	3,423	4,190
SPAIN	32	43	2,144	1,597	2,327
GERMANY, FED. REP	78	38	401	787	747
ITALY	.	.	698	670	699
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	22	39	172	166	286
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	162	265	954	1,442	2,122
AUSTRALIA	64	32	551	362	1,193
JAPAN	47	145	217	842	546
CHINA (TAIWAN)	50	88	139	193	330
MID. EAST & N. AFR	60	101	167	227	332
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	95	29	282	140	350
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	10	0	40	5
OTHER	.	0	17	10	17
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	29	33	71	136	353
CANADA	.	.	18	15	49
EC-TWELVE	.	2	2	9	80
FRANCE	.	.	.	7	59
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	0	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	19	24	44	62
HONG KONG	1	15	4	20	25
SINGAPORE	1	.	14	7	17
JAPAN	.	4	.	4	11
AUSTRALIA	.	.	6	13	9
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	17	12	17	66	148
MEXICO	17	11	17	64	144
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	.	10	.	13
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	2,405	2,494	17,601	17,861	33,223
CANADA	116	100	547	844	838
EC-TWELVE	1,504	1,148	12,562	9,431	22,245
GERMANY, FED. REP	627	326	5,965	3,921	10,540
FRANCE	408	383	2,748	2,234	4,621
UNITED KINGDOM	128	369	1,044	2,301	3,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	196	92	1,243	2,150	2,237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	578	1,009	2,870	4,895	6,873
JAPAN	413	921	2,142	4,304	5,516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	140	238	475	550
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	0	39	33	90
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	2	2	9	9
OTHER	5	3	100	22	380
HOPS					
HOPS...(SEP)	80	170	215	340	1,980
CANADA	21	35	21	48	411
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	135	1	137	317
JAPAN	.	135	.	137	283
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	37	.	138	123	1,154
BRAZIL	37	.	138	121	854
COLOMBIA	.	.	.	.	158
ARGENTINA	.	.	.	.	122
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	13	23	29
OTHER	23	0	42	9	70
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	208	137	891	740	2,074
CANADA	12	9	37	11	75
EC-TWELVE	23	28	38	71	188
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	14	.	14	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	10	48	12	109
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	164	68	734	608	1,560
COLOMBIA	80	.	192	.	567
MEXICO	55	47	423	500	529
BRAZIL	8	21	67	88	223
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	4	8	5	18
OTHER	.	4	26	18	124
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	256	630	5,631	6,762	5,631
CANADA	48	186	2,487	2,496	2,487
EC-TWELVE	89	201	1,225	1,576	1,225
UNITED KINGDOM	76	89	797	962	797
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	21	137	229	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	17	96	166	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	137	803	1,313	803
JAPAN	21	96	561	1,012	561
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	7	4	7
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10	28	182	210	182
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	53	60	797	975	797
BAHAMAS	1	23	198	225	198
LW & WW ISLANDS..	4	2	166	188	166
NETHL. ANTILLES..	3	10	157	208	157
OTHER	4	0	32	22	32
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	27	36	69	63	692
CANADA	1	0	1	1	46
EC-TWELVE	12	19	22	41	414
UNITED KINGDOM	2	19	3	40	322
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	16	14	20	146
JAPAN	6	14	10	16	89
CHINA (TAIWAN)	.	.	0	1	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	9
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	7	0	29	1	69
OTHER	.	.	.	.	2

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE OIL.. (CONT)					
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	156	62	246	173	1,469
CANADA............	5	3	8	4	34
EC-TWELVE.........	22	6	32	30	300
NETHERLANDS......	9	3	10	9	119
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	1	4	9	58
FRANCE...........	12	.	13	6	51
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	.	1	2	44
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	60	31	60	31	167
SWITZERLAND......	60	31	60	31	160
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	21	42	58	437
JAPAN............	25	17	28	28	278
HONG KONG........	4	2	6	22	87
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	1	75	39	437
MEXICO...........	7	1	73	14	349
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	.	.	66
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	2
OTHER.............	30	.	30	12	91
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	103	125	158	248	963
CANADA............	8	3	11	4	43
EC-TWELVE.........	44	62	64	98	469
UNITED KINGDOM...	30	20	35	33	212
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	14	8	22	82
FRANCE...........	3	7	3	14	61
NETHERLANDS......	3	8	4	12	49
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	15	12	15	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	29	53	99	242
JAPAN............	25	22	37	70	142
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	5	7	11	44
HONG KONG........	.	.	5	14	25
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	1	1	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	15	15	25	138
MEXICO...........	4	10	9	14	78
BRAZIL...........	0	.	2	3	17
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	.	1	4
OTHER.............	2	1	2	5	24
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	35	33	96	51	470
CANADA............	1	1	3	2	28
EC-TWELVE.........	18	18	40	25	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	6	9	7	74
FRANCE...........	6	8	17	8	65
ITALY............	5	0	10	0	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	8	42	13	119
JAPAN............	1	5	32	5	71
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	6	1	8	1	27
HONG KONG........	1	1	2	4	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	0	0	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	4	10	9	73
MEXICO...........	1	4	4	7	37
BRAZIL...........	4	0	4	2	33
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER.............	1	1	1	2	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	10,118	5,020	54,596	39,846	146,384
CANADA.........	5,099	2,896	15,781	18,111	42,236
NEW ZEALAND....	247	.	12,361	6,830	32,449
CHILE..........	.	.	361	610	30,792
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,852	7,280	17,027
FRANCE.........	4,765	2,106	10,826	6,255	15,821
BANANAS.....(JAN)	236,077	212,328	2,968,751	2,942,959	2,968,751
ECUADOR........	49,896	44,894	720,428	733,428	720,428
HONDURAS.......	44,573	41,099	568,560	507,554	568,560
COSTA RICA.....	47,820	34,186	534,470	561,540	534,470
COLOMBIA.......	45,298	41,650	439,361	511,684	439,361
PANAMA.........	23,685	18,027	343,503	252,175	343,503
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	58	45	6,561	7,711	6,561
CANADA.........	.	.	6,237	7,217	6,237
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	1,223	568	4,592	5,817	4,592
MEXICO.........	696	370	3,046	4,857	3,046
NEW ZEALAND....	468	128	789	546	789
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	300	34	735	128	2,578
BAHAMAS........	216	.	617	.	1,616
MEXICO.........	80	27	80	27	854
LEMONS......(AUG)	301	67	10,520	5,009	14,637
CHILE..........	129	.	6,270	1,035	8,314
SPAIN..........	93	.	1,867	164	3,692
BAHAMAS........	79	67	2,278	3,810	2,278
LIMES.......(APR)	2,164	2,258	25,718	19,688	31,715
MEXICO.........	2,035	2,038	22,086	17,065	27,194
BAHAMAS........	62	119	3,032	1,931	3,592
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	4,851	6,319	6,817	10,302	9,673
MEXICO.........	2,665	3,325	4,615	5,779	6,218
SPAIN..........	862	2,099	877	3,045	1,867
JAPAN..........	1,304	846	1,304	1,415	1,477
ORANGES.....(NOV)	6,334	2,447	6,604	3,190	28,159
MEXICO.........	156	1,633	171	2,206	8,555
SPAIN..........	4,480	724	4,497	724	6,314
ISRAEL.........	.	.	.	2	6,205
GRAPES......(JUN)	220	3,364	29,853	32,853	203,401
CHILE..........	34	3,090	4,640	5,923	172,696
MEXICO.........	.	.	22,259	19,301	26,850
MANGOES.....(JAN)	22	642	36,865	44,672	36,865
MEXICO.........	22	79	28,479	36,685	28,479
HAITI..........	.	401	7,853	7,381	7,853
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	2,768	5,206	37,390	57,763	123,523
MEXICO.........	1,299	1,464	31,492	50,257	98,103
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	4,814	5,454	16,390	20,653	61,228
MEXICO.........	1,667	2,382	10,128	13,508	23,468
GUATEMALA......	982	1,257	2,739	3,475	13,091
WATERMELONS.(APR)	2,987	2,706	68,112	63,940	93,720
MEXICO.........	2,722	2,451	66,505	59,031	87,830
PEARS.......(JUL)	410	110	4,186	4,412	25,110
CHILE..........	.	.	78	.	10,155
AUSTRALIA......	.	.	733	544	5,534
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	514	188	4,025
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	2,775	5,461	53,962	74,528	53,962
HONDURAS.......	670	540	29,049	24,302	29,049
COSTA RICA.....	1,187	3,577	12,415	32,923	12,415
DOMINICAN REPUB	593	791	5,871	11,516	5,871
MEXICO.........	203	34	5,516	3,012	5,516
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	53	22	989	57	9,288
NEW ZEALAND....	53	22	989	57	9,199
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	507	336	2,250	3,269	3,589
SPAIN..........	388	209	1,818	2,248	2,765
ISRAEL.........	114	16	207	179	409
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,275	2,730	44,902	43,268	44,902
SPAIN..........	1,833	1,034	21,464	20,006	21,464
JAPAN..........	1,282	1,046	16,361	12,830	16,361
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	6,236	6,069	13,034	13,369	65,294
SPAIN..........	5,670	5,342	11,777	11,977	57,090
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	157	236	373	434	2,538
GREECE.........	153	218	336	412	2,372
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	805	383	1,535	907	5,859
SPAIN..........	613	205	1,023	559	4,004
MEXICO.........	133	10	407	69	805
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	29	22	66	78	572
GREECE.........	29	22	41	61	461
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	271	242	431	407	3,368
SPAIN..........	245	233	402	374	3,013
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,860	5,087	10,389	11,251	51,216
SPAIN..........	4,778	4,873	10,268	10,931	49,586
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	114	100	240	292	1,740
GREECE.........	60	61	124	136	1,003
SPAIN..........	34	31	71	93	451
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	3,410	1,256	18,804	8,359	28,792
GREECE.........	1,993	1,083	4,073	3,659	9,532
SPAIN..........	992	10	5,910	98	6,924
CHILE..........	101	18	3,026	1,580	4,563
REP SOUTH AFRIC	64	.	2,743	1,754	3,914
PEARS.......(JUN)	2,434	73	13,782	1,854	17,633
SPAIN..........	1,942	.	4,587	648	7,376
REP SOUTH AFRIC	30	.	3,818	497	4,237
AUSTRALIA......	.	.	2,538	210	2,701
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	23,878	10,212	238,878	250,925	238,878
PHILIPPINES....	14,269	4,164	123,316	107,625	123,316
THAILAND.......	6,653	3,142	80,379	106,928	80,379
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,353	805	11,920	8,400	19,587
MEXICO.........	532	672	3,786	5,198	7,301
ITALY..........	4	.	2,279	1	2,326
REP SOUTH AFRIC	17	.	1,893	613	2,299
GREECE.........	177	.	556	34	1,990

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COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	117	1,048	1,572	3,729	2,761
TURKEY..........	111	898	1,315	3,179	2,378
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	39	393	89	443	608
IRAN............	36	383	36	383	437
CHINA (MAINLAND	2	5	9	33	73
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	10	2	77	49	2,190
IRAN............	.	.	.	.	1,022
TUNISIA.........	.	.	.	.	448
PAKISTAN........	.	1	.	1	428
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	463	538	3,114	2,459	3,352
GREECE..........	362	472	2,701	2,090	2,832
TURKEY..........	52	44	320	280	397
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	1,048	1,194	1,979	4,517	3,389
MEXICO..........	1,048	1,079	1,872	4,181	3,137
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	566	302	611	398	3,189
SPAIN...........	566	302	584	398	2,684
TURKEY..........	.	.	.	.	357
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,451	2,951	14,915	15,768	32,883
GERMANY, FED. R	543	906	2,791	3,821	7,372
ARGENTINA......	641	153	4,744	2,295	6,882
AUSTRIA.........	183	557	1,741	1,982	3,264
NETHERLANDS....	332	107	1,232	857	2,776
SPAIN...........	424	32	1,326	540	2,683
REP SOUTH AFRIC	38	.	958	523	1,968
FCOJ.........(DEC)	28,952	29,577	28,952	29,577	392,148
BRAZIL..........	27,561	27,798	27,561	27,798	359,364
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	1,014	1,722	28,514	28,987	28,514
ARGENTINA......	395	242	17,445	9,989	17,445
BRAZIL..........	222	764	6,275	12,665	6,275
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	4,877	196	20,518	27,936	20,518
PHILIPPINES....	4,686	.	19,767	27,030	19,767
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	5,246	2,965	48,725	54,673	48,725
PHILIPPINES....	1,969	1,687	20,752	22,876	20,752
THAILAND.......	2,644	874	14,436	20,100	14,436
BRAZIL..........	257	56	5,198	5,130	5,198
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	234	271	4,634	4,587	4,634
CANADA..........	234	263	4,633	4,498	4,633
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	236	510	1,992	6,412	1,992
NEW ZEALAND....	.	5	465	679	465
CANADA..........	80	.	458	615	458
YUGOSLAVIA.....	98	224	391	3,019	391
UNITED KINGDOM.	14	.	334	382	334
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	766	1,778	766	1,778	22,007
MEXICO..........	217	1,243	217	1,243	16,468
POLAND..........	432	278	432	278	3,163
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	1,077	1,715	1,311	2,224	14,136
MEXICO..........	1,034	1,575	1,036	1,679	12,885
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	2,508	789	4,132	2,856	13,998
CANADA..........	2,431	774	4,054	2,798	12,546
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	12,340	5,016	35,209	24,934	61,965
CANADA..........	10,311	4,441	32,054	23,760	55,022
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	284	482	1,969	1,333	6,589
CANADA..........	.	.	1,579	799	4,251
MEXICO..........	130	427	130	427	1,393
CELERY......(OCT)	111	250	1,332	902	7,127
CANADA..........	.	.	1,036	424	3,804
MEXICO..........	.	99	.	159	1,977
GUATEMALA......	57	150	242	300	1,192
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	21,989	26,168	28,539	38,992	182,331
MEXICO..........	21,707	25,967	27,973	38,560	172,186
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	2,089	1,434	2,464	1,852	16,789
MEXICO..........	2,065	1,413	2,349	1,821	15,983
GARLIC......(OCT)	169	328	1,150	1,055	16,992
MEXICO..........	20	.	161	37	10,003
ARGENTINA......	.	.	.	.	3,309
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	991	722	1,408	788	9,892
MEXICO..........	904	682	904	700	6,545
CANADA..........	67	40	451	72	3,256
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	167	393	344	1,097	11,059
MEXICO..........	109	330	160	702	9,975
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	10,300	10,471	15,643	17,907	108,587
MEXICO..........	7,789	9,462	11,409	15,511	86,486
CANADA..........	2,138	748	3,497	1,443	18,795
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	5,973	6,064	10,671	12,579	106,925
MEXICO..........	5,259	5,152	8,178	9,497	94,764
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	489	1,430	884	1,715	27,974
CANADA..........	489	1,430	884	1,715	27,955
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	9,876	14,409	23,125	44,210	106,292
CANADA..........	9,871	14,409	23,115	44,177	106,036
SQUASH......(OCT)	8,704	7,738	12,113	11,812	57,542
MEXICO..........	8,463	7,649	11,816	11,697	55,276
TOMATOES....(OCT)	22,498	16,607	49,861	72,688	422,201
MEXICO..........	22,335	16,477	49,232	71,908	408,257
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	713	828	2,049	2,851	9,924
MEXICO..........	181	124	1,092	1,068	8,670
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	993	1,340	3,161	3,974	9,087
SPAIN...........	993	1,303	3,160	3,925	9,082
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	8,205	2,785	25,803	21,968	63,087
MEXICO..........	569	.	3,266	731	15,902
PORTUGAL.......	1,403	744	6,515	7,903	14,815
ISRAEL..........	2,877	768	7,057	5,088	14,382
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	1,170	804	5,481	4,740	15,070
ISRAEL..........	708	380	3,194	2,496	6,534
ITALY...........	321	99	1,290	622	5,584
SPAIN...........	55	261	376	1,106	1,726
TOMATOES....(JUL)	7,403	7,090	39,579	38,742	90,450
ITALY...........	2,609	3,470	17,740	20,921	45,622
SPAIN...........	2,676	1,778	12,678	9,180	25,295
ISRAEL..........	1,876	1,617	6,662	4,996	13,542
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,580	1,036	17,540	18,956	17,540
SPAIN...........	1,552	1,013	17,299	18,770	17,299
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	116	84	1,878	1,586	2,595
MEXICO..........	2	.	1,033	208	1,332
CHINA (TAIWAN).	82	44	624	1,131	899
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	7,013	5,860	35,880	34,604	73,448
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,851	1,581	10,814	10,953	23,062
CHINA (MAINLAND	2,302	2,450	10,382	11,801	19,864
HONG KONG.......	2,004	1,474	8,988	8,542	19,110
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.........(SEP)	545	389	2,628	2,277	8,311
CHINA (TAIWAN).	125	136	591	1,001	3,768
CANADA..........	312	150	1,259	1,165	3,136
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	2,017	4,075	7,157	15,091	45,206
MEXICO..........	1,560	2,973	5,006	10,672	38,259
GUATEMALA......	441	996	2,046	4,070	6,197
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	3,093	3,017	8,597	8,200	17,563
MEXICO..........	2,973	2,804	7,654	7,436	15,798
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	224	193	6,003	5,111	7,587
DOMINICAN REPUB	71	.	3,359	2,205	3,555
EL SALVADOR....	81	74	1,942	2,022	2,362
GUATEMALA......	72	119	626	832	1,586
POTATOES....(SEP)	1,740	1,911	10,759	8,582	35,529
CANADA..........	1,702	1,893	10,533	8,310	34,785
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	79	83	995	1,022	995
JAPAN...........	32	48	458	398	458
CHINA (TAIWAN).	14	8	195	208	195
KOREA, REPUBLIC	18	19	121	194	121
CHILE...........	2	.	117	96	117
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,918	3,517	47,878	40,572	47,878
PHILIPPINES....	3,212	2,543	41,118	32,950	41,118
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	336	48	2,533	1,905	5,051
BRAZIL..........	336	25	2,481	1,836	4,974
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	1,947	75	8,333	264	12,466
IRAN............	1,896	49	8,130	57	10,662
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	454	571	2,333	2,302	4,484
BRAZIL..........	205	380	1,578	1,614	3,018
PERU............	180	87	620	485	1,127
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,424	3,346	23,473	22,875	45,574
BRAZIL..........	1,755	1,372	8,713	6,247	20,950
INDIA...........	1,369	1,525	12,264	14,166	20,400
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	483	167	697	267	1,886
TURKEY..........	482	163	656	211	1,745
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.........(SEP)	1650573	200,419	2,062,979	609,668	7,807,451
GERMANY, FED. R	1551773	.	1,950,952	.	6,088,525
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	72,661	199,819	72,661	555,786	1,230,644
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	7,643	5,890	59,642	54,136	59,642
ITALY...........	3,314	2,240	27,757	21,875	27,757
FRANCE..........	1,917	1,455	16,268	16,097	16,268
SPAIN...........	2,086	2,029	13,146	13,842	13,146
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	37,780	20,749	422,615	314,800	422,615
ITALY...........	18,384	8,782	221,326	149,612	221,326
FRANCE..........	10,949	7,263	104,377	93,070	104,377
GERMANY, FED. R	4,093	1,841	54,338	35,512	54,338
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,136	1,669	21,370	19,376	21,370
ITALY...........	975	958	10,673	9,445	10,673
SPAIN...........	876	480	7,392	6,869	7,392
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES........(JAN)	10,571	12,417	168,653	211,981	168,653
COLOMBIA.......	8,355	10,163	133,252	168,660	133,252
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	51,497	59,905	620,326	623,259	620,326
COLOMBIA.......	49,031	57,100	597,340	599,288	597,340

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PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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